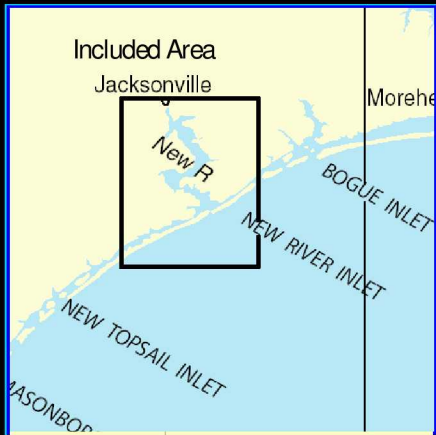


BookletChartTM

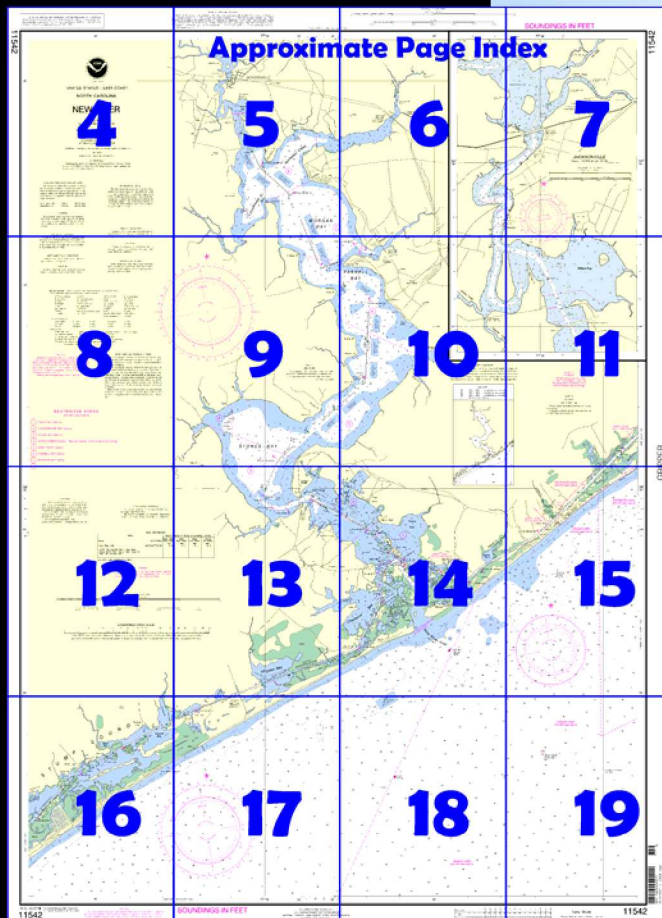
New River

(NOAA Chart 11542)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

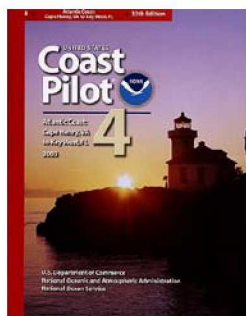
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(73) New River Inlet is considered dangerous by local pilots, and entrance should not be attempted except under the most favorable conditions. A strong ebb current from the inlet causes a break on the bar when there is a sea outside. The break is especially bad when the ebb sets against a south or southeast wind.

(74) The bar channel is subject to continual change and local knowledge is advised. The inlet is marked at the entrance by a lighted whistle buoy; other buoys marking the bar

channel are not charted because they are frequently shifted. An unmarked fish haven is about 1.9 miles southwestward of the southern entrance to New River Inlet.

(75) **New River** has a width of 1 to 2 miles from the head of the marshes above the inlet to within 2 miles of Jacksonville, above which it is a narrow stream. There is practically no periodic tide in the river. It has

been reported, however, that the wind can vary the height of the water 3 to 4 feet at the State Route 172 highway bridge, 3 miles above the Intracoastal Waterway.

(76) A channel in New River leads from the Intracoastal Waterway to below Route 17 bridge at Jacksonville. The depth was 11.9 feet in the channel to Light 17, thence 8.4 feet to Light 23; thence 5 feet at midchannel. Shoaling to 3 feet was reported in the eastern half of the channel between Light 27 and Daybeacon 28. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons. Spoil areas extend close along the easterly side of the channel for almost its entire length. Depths of 2 to 6 feet could be carried to Jacksonville with local knowledge.

(77) **Fulcher Landing.** There are numerous piers at seafood-packing houses at the landing where gasoline, diesel fuel, water, electricity, and marine supplies may be obtained. Cabins and a restaurant are nearby.

(79) A small-craft facility is just below the bridge on the south side of the **New River**; berths, gasoline, water, and limited marine supplies are available. Depths of 3 feet were alongside the facility.

(80) **Jacksonville** is a city with a hospital. Limited amounts of marine supplies are available here.

(81) There are barge docks and a marina on the east side of the river at Jacksonville. Berthage, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, and a launching ramp are available at the marina.

(83) Route 17 bridge over New River at Jacksonville has a clearance of 10 feet. An overhead power cable with a clearance of 18 feet is just south of the Route 17 bridge. Above the U.S. Route 17 bridge, the overhead power cables have a minimum clearance of 20 feet. A bridge, about 200 yards below Route 17 bridge, has a clearance of 15 feet.

(84) A small-craft facility 600 yards below the Route 17 bridge on the west side of the river; berths, gasoline, pumpout, electricity, water, marine supplies, surfaced launching ramp, are available. An approach depth of 3 feet and alongside depth of 5 feet were reported.

(85) **Chaney Creek.** A marked channel leads to a marina about 0.7 mile above the mouth. Depths of 1 to 3 feet can be carried to the bridges just above the marina. The spans have minimum clearances of 6 feet vertical. The marina has berths with electricity, gasoline, water, ice, and marine supplies.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 34° 45'

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM Jan. 19/08
Corrected through LNM Jan. 15/08

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 34° 35'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
Numerous fish traps, duck blinds and stakes have been reported in the area of this chart; some may be submerged. Small craft should use caution when operating outside the main channel.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Wilmington, NC	KHB-31	162.55 MHz
New Bern, NC	KEC-84	162.40 MHz

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.593" northward and 1.135" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE C
CAUTION
NEW RIVER INLET
The entrance and delta channels are subject to changes.
The buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

NOTE D
NEW RIVER
The controlling depth at mean lower low water from the Intracoastal Waterway to Jacksonville, NC was reported at 5 feet for a width of 70 feet.
Jul 1993 - Feb 2002

NOTE B
DANGER
Unexploded projectiles exist in the waterways east of the Intracoastal Waterway and north of Onslow Beach Bridge.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
The project depth is 12 feet from Norfolk, VA, to Cape Fear River, NC.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

RESTRICTED AREAS 334.440 (see note A)

- 1 TRAPS BAY Sector
- 2 COURTHOUSE BAY Sector
- 3 STONE BAY Sector
- 4 STONE CREEK Sector - May be closed without advance notice
- 5 GREY POINT Sector
- 6 FARNELL BAY Sector
- 7 MORGAN BAY Sector
- 8 JACKSONVILLE Sector

11542

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA chart about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http: help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http: help@OceanGrafix.com.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

NORTH CAROLINA

NEW RIVER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 34° 35'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional Information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Wilmington, NC	KHB-31	162.55 MHz
New Bern, NC	KEC-84	162.40 MHz

CAUTION

Numerous fish traps, duck blinds and stakes have been reported in the area of this chart; some may be submerged. Small craft should use caution when operating outside the main channel.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.593" northward and 1.135" eastward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

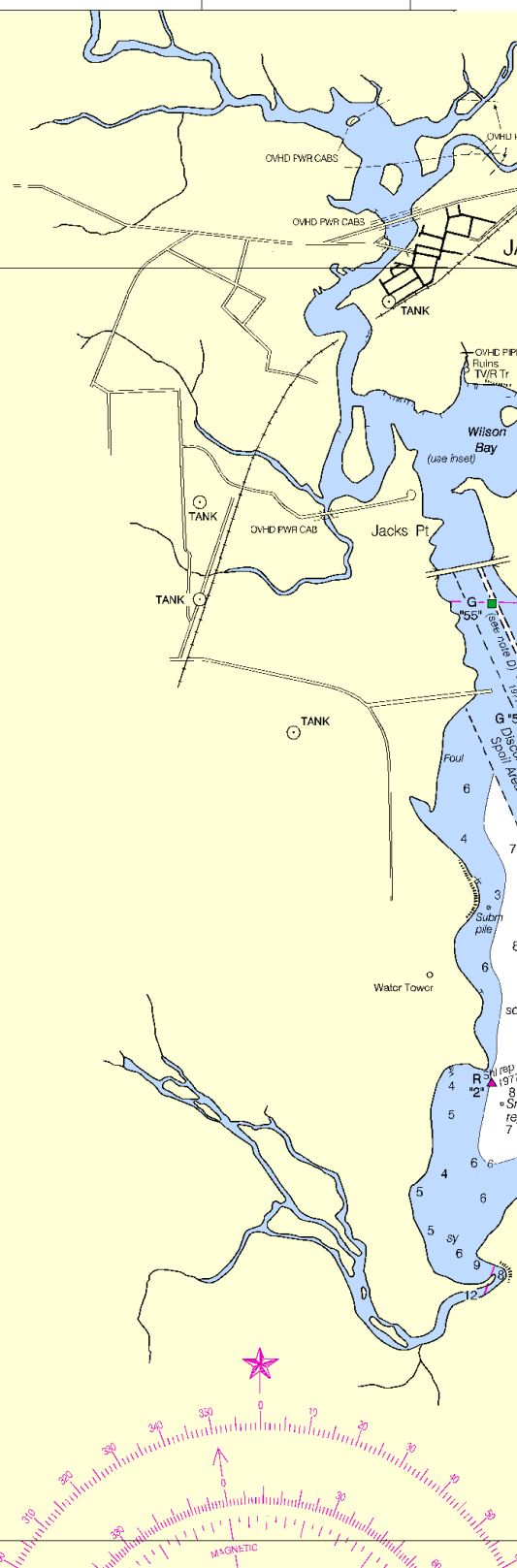
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.



Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale.

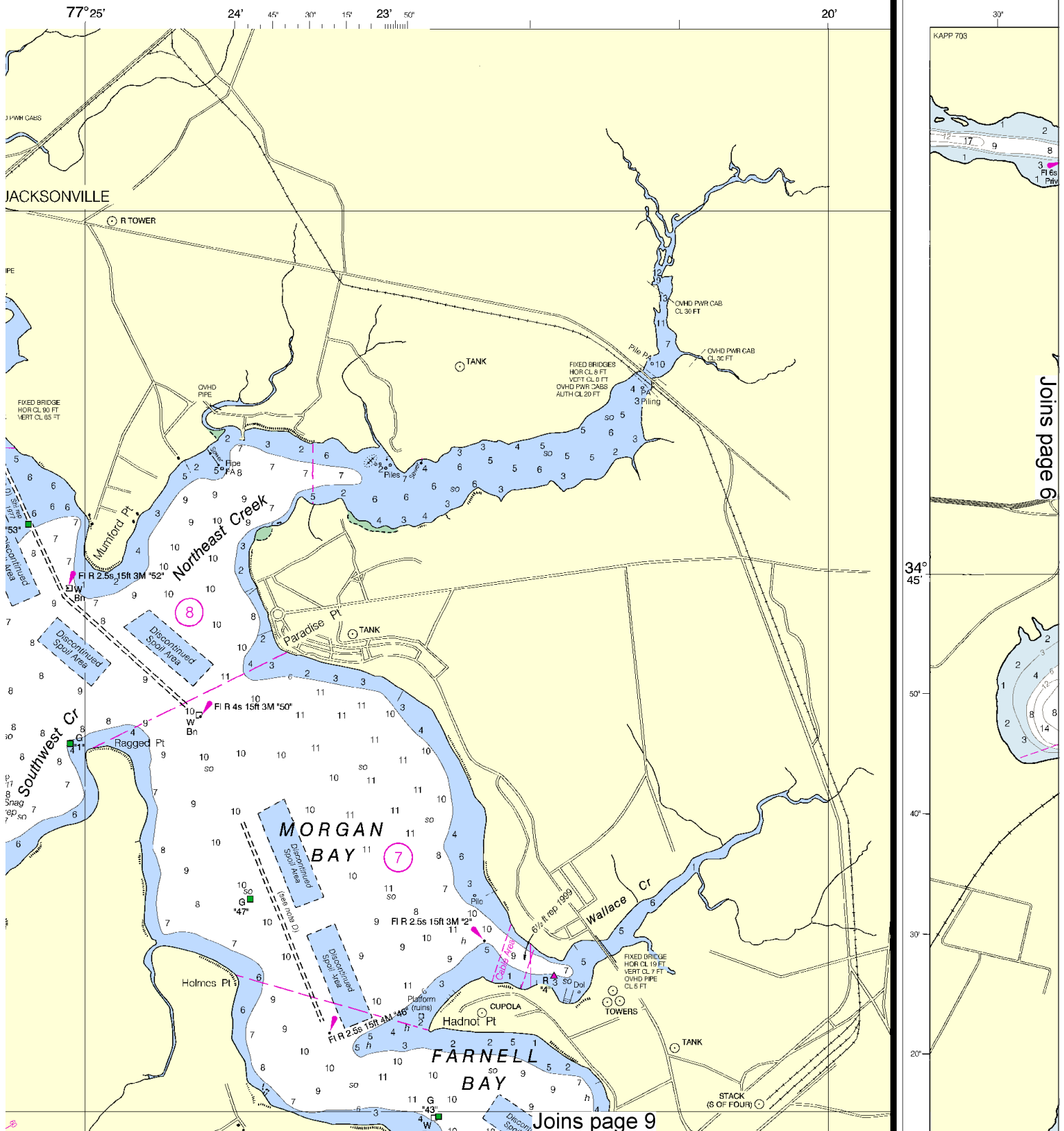
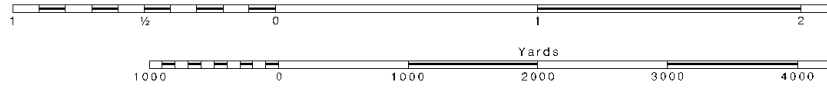
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



4





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

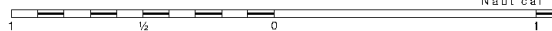
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New charts are printed 8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent for more information or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

Formerly C&GS 777, 1st Ed., Apr. 1935 KAPP 506

SCALE 1:

Naut cal



Yards:



77°25'

24'

45'

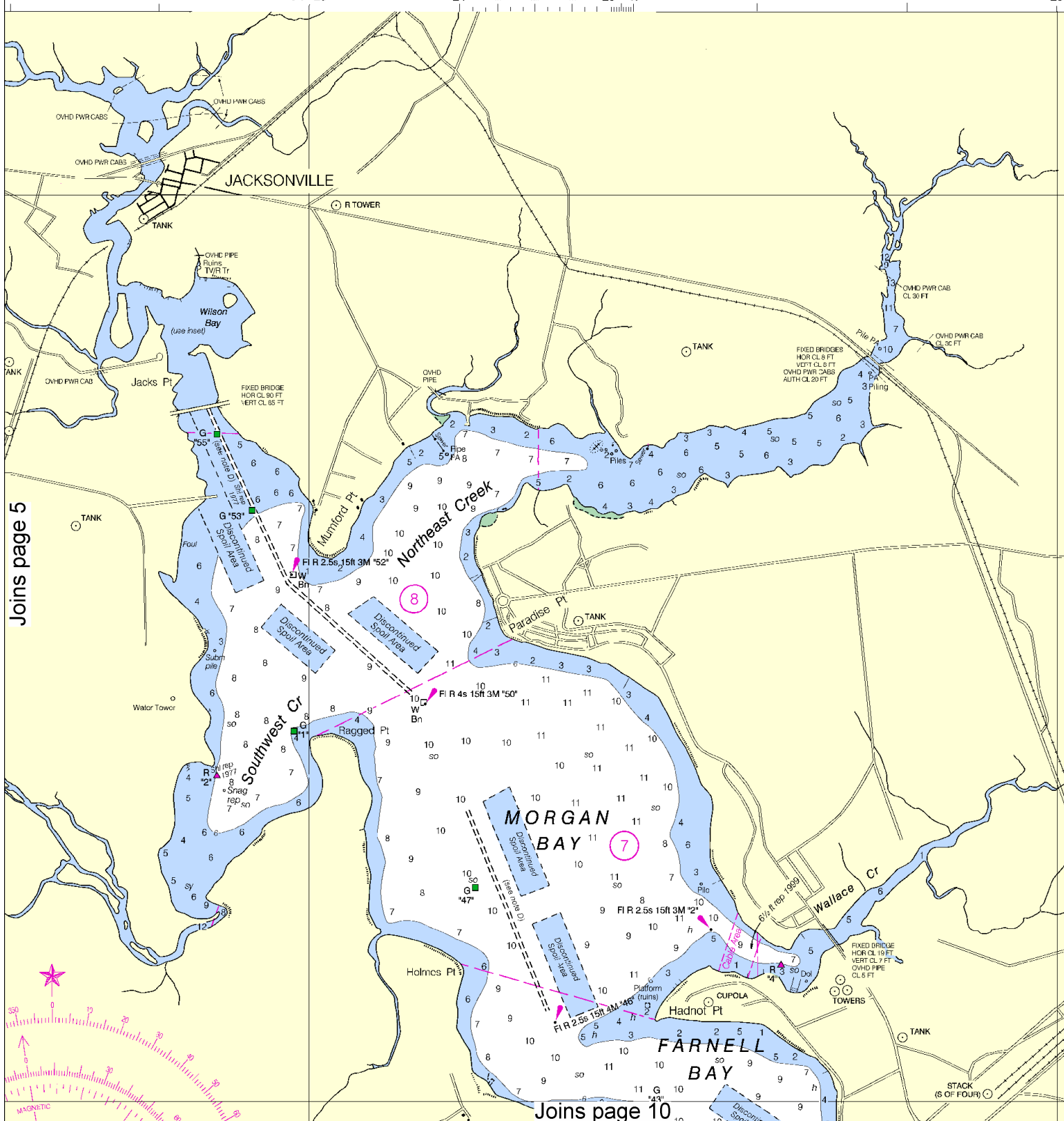
30'

15'

23'

50'

20'



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

6



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

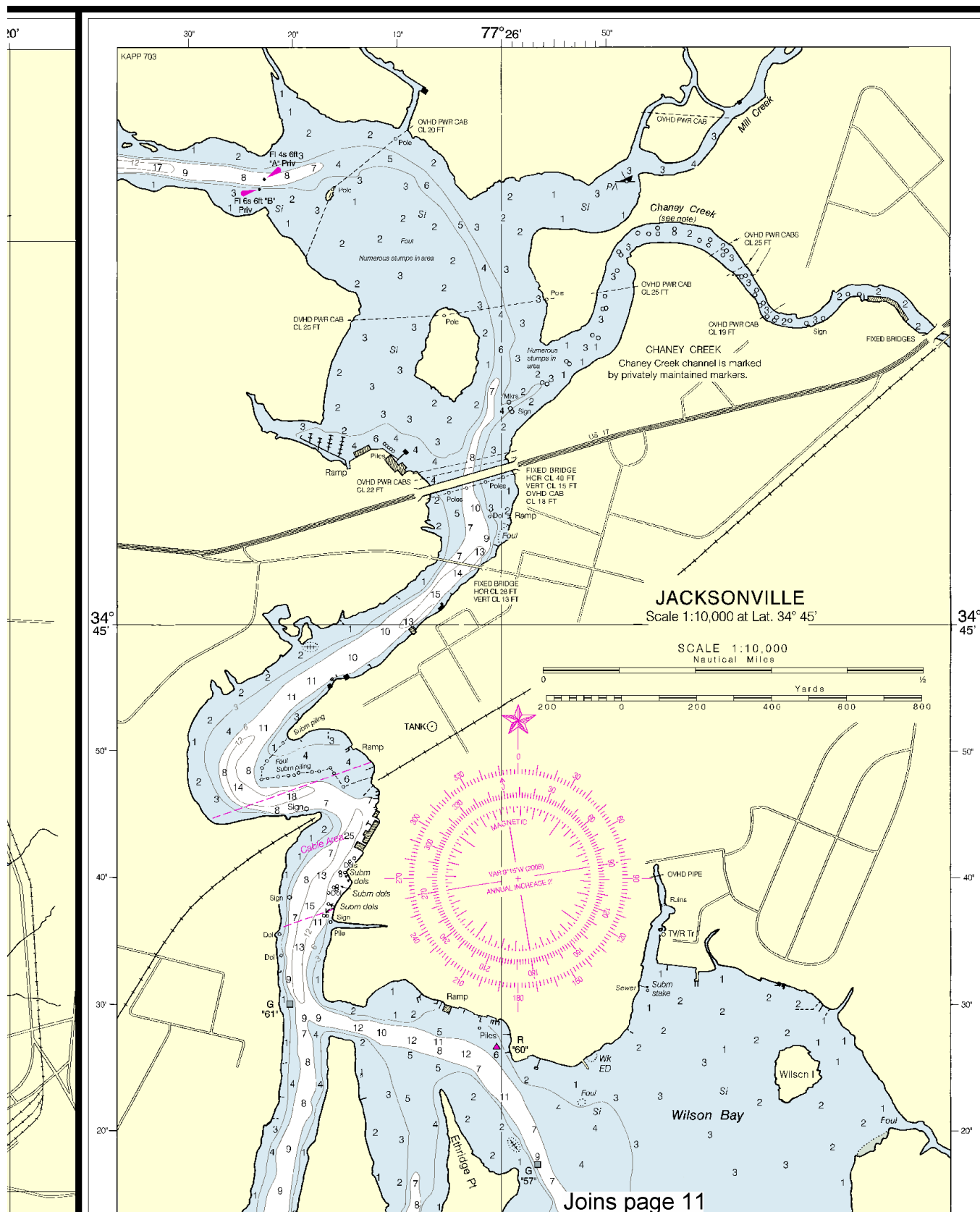
See Note on page 5.



1 Miles

A horizontal number line is shown with major tick marks at 00, 3000, 4000, and 5000. The region between 3000 and 4000 is shaded with a light gray background.

11542



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0810 2/23/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1010 3/6/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

have been reported in the area of this chart; some may be submerged. Small craft should use caution when operating outside the main channel.

POLLUTION REPORTS

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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CAUTION

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Joins page 4

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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CAUTION

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RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo moiré code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	ISO isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office or the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

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Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

RESTRICTED AREAS

334.440 (see note A)

- 1 TRAPS BAY Sector
- 2 COURTHOUSE BAY Sector
- 3 STONE BAY Sector
- 4 STONE CREEK Sector - May be closed without advance notice
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- 6 FARNELL BAY Sector
- 7 MORGAN BAY Sector
- 8 JACKSONVILLE Sector

Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

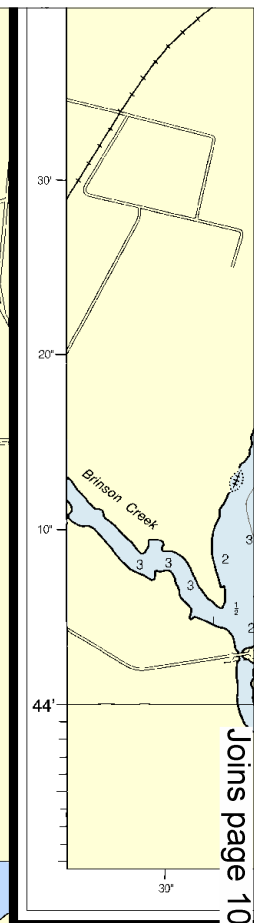
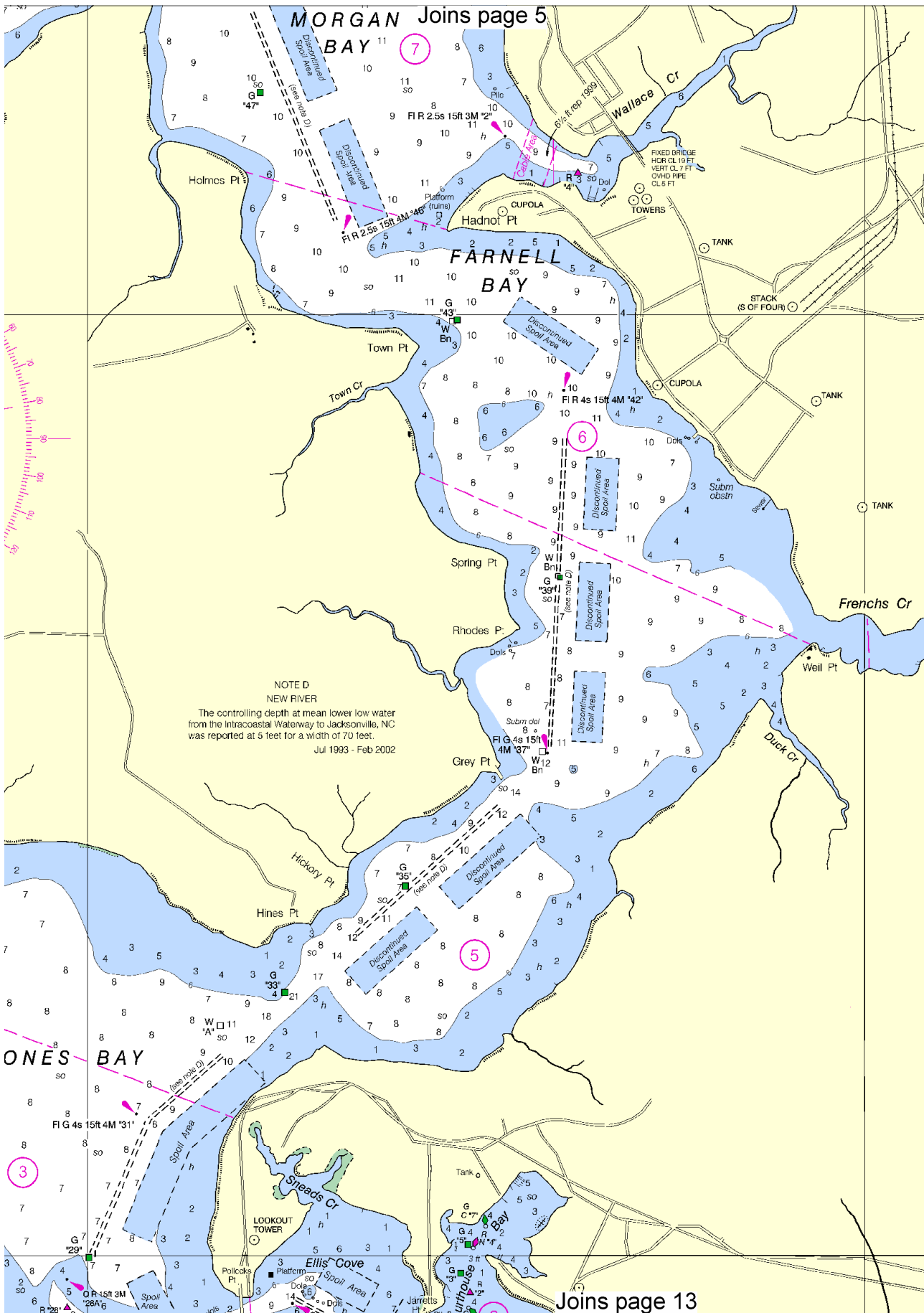
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



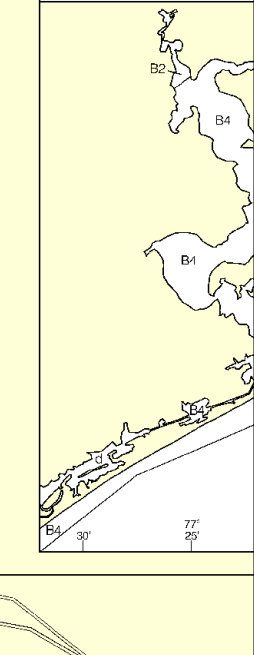
8

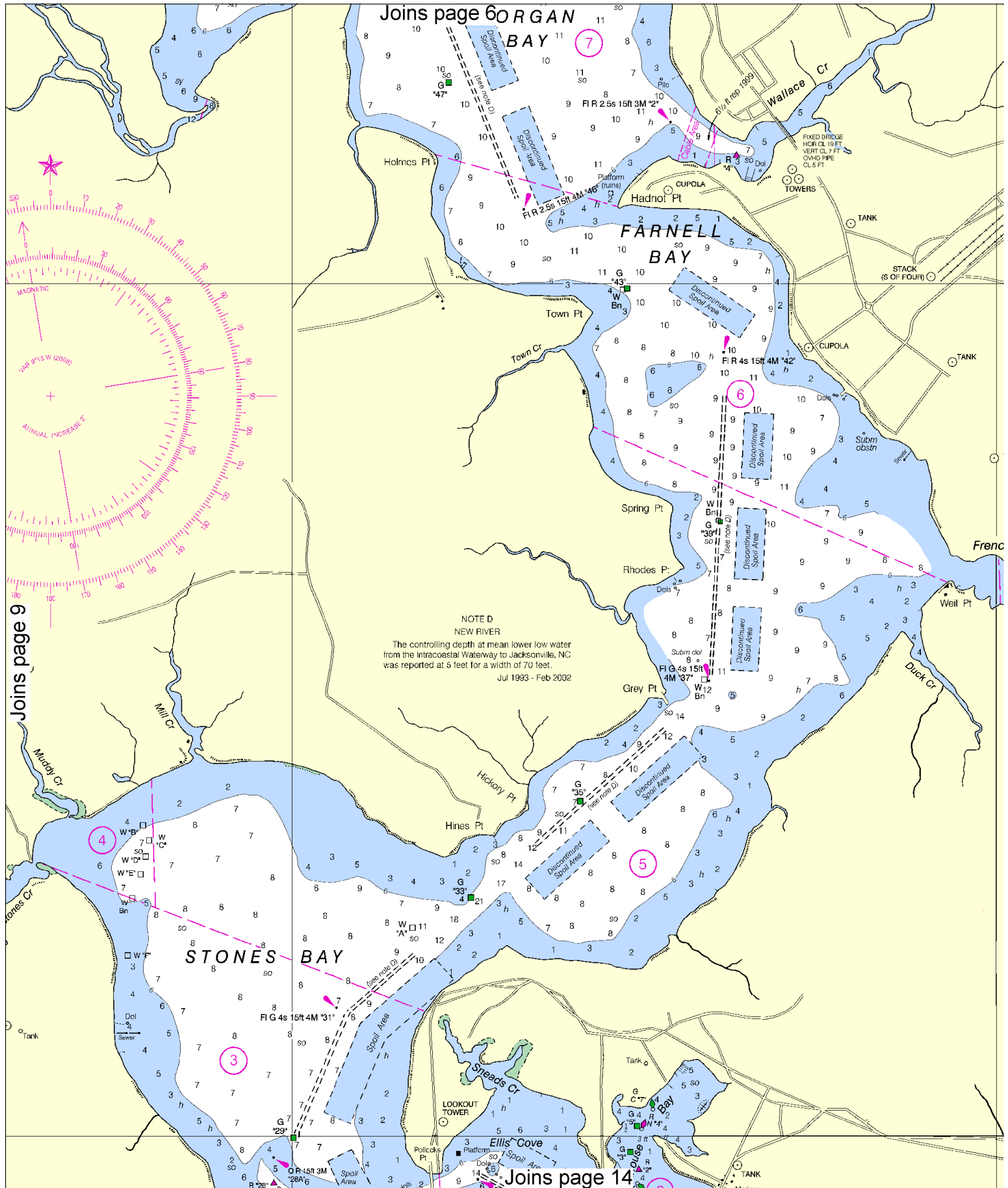




SOURCE
 The outlined areas represent the limits of survey information that has been evaluated and banded in this diagram by date and type by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and is not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chart No. 11407 for details.

Symbol	Source
B2	1970 - 1989 NOS Surveys
B4	1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys
B5	Pre - 1900 NOS Surveys
d	Miscellaneous





10

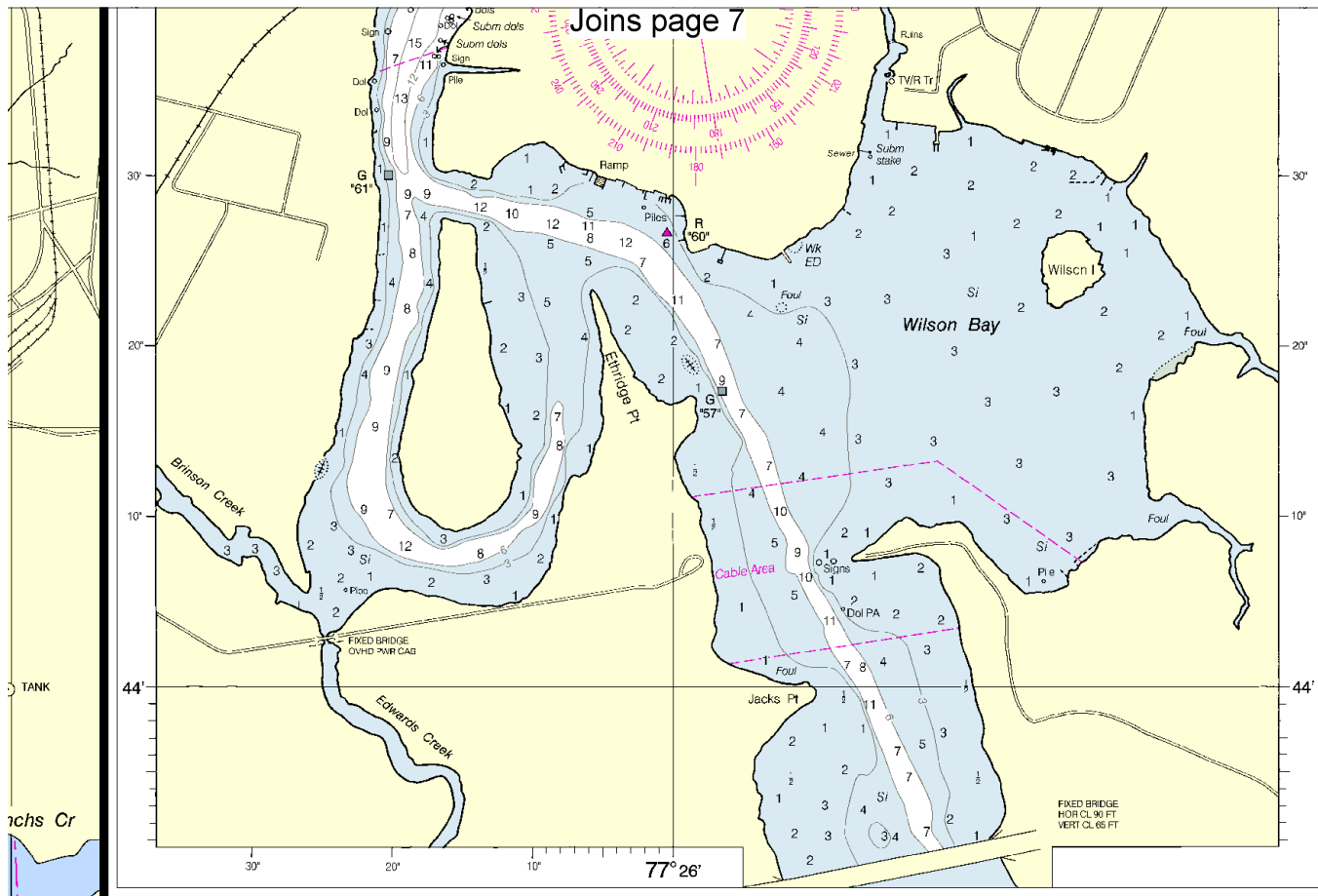


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

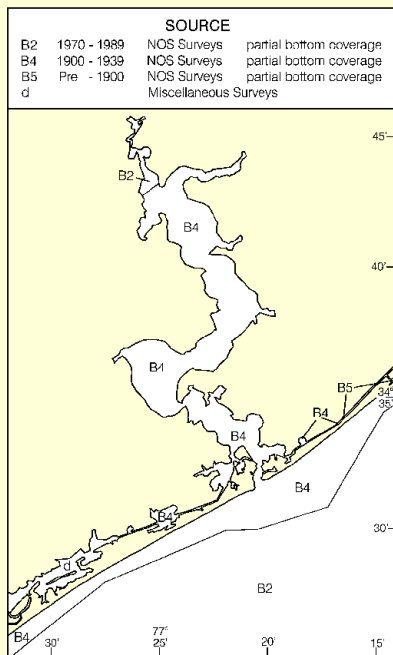
See Note on page 5.





SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

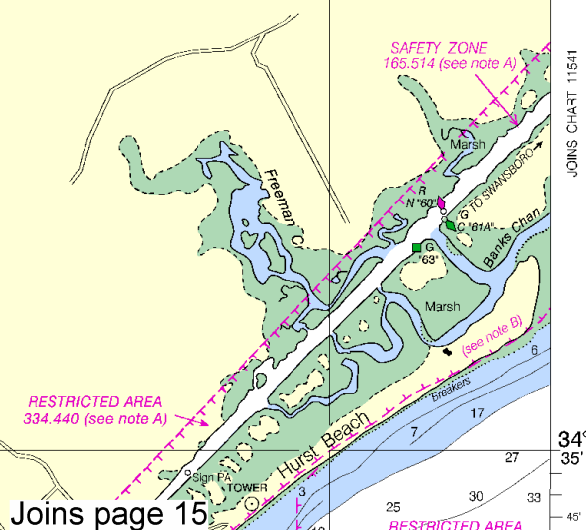


NOTE B DANGER

Unexploded projectiles exist in the waterways east of the Intracoastal Waterway and north of Onslow Beach Bridge.

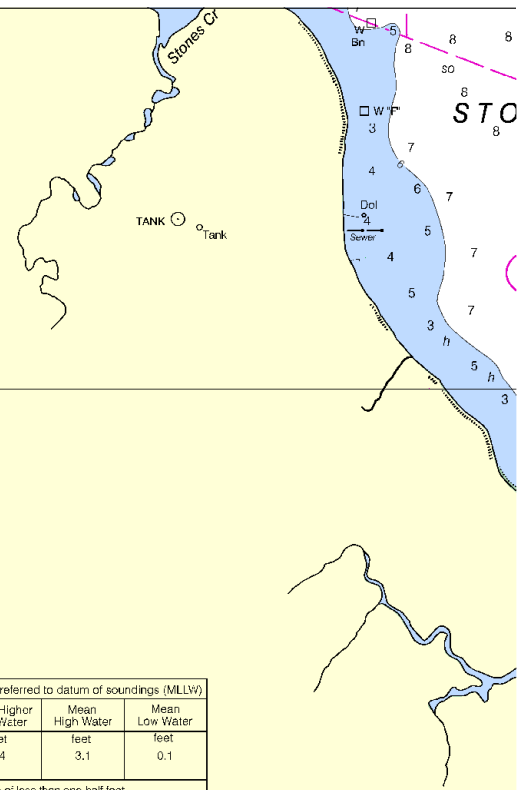
NOTE C CAUTION NEW RIVER INLET

The entrance and delta channels are subject to changes.
The buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.



GRIPPER

- 3 STONE BAY Sector
- 4 STONE CREEK Sector - May be closed without advance notice
- 5 GREY POINT Sector
- 6 FARNELL BAY Sector
- 7 MORGAN BAY Sector
- 8 JACKSONVILLE Sector



CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the New River Power Squadron, District 27, United States Power Squadrons for continually providing essential information for revising this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The project depth is 12 feet from Norfolk, VA, to Cape Fear River, NC.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notices to Mariners.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean High High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
	New River Inlet	(34°32'N/77°20'W)	feet 3.4	feet 3.1	feet 0.1

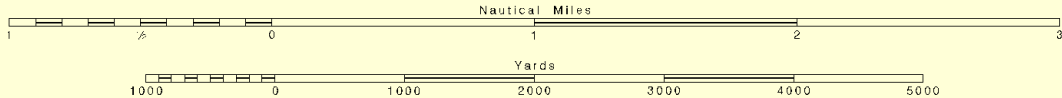
NOTE: The periodic tide in New River above Hatch Point has a mean range of less than one-half foot.

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Dec 2007)

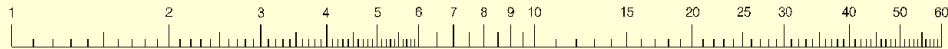
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SCALE 1:40,000



LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

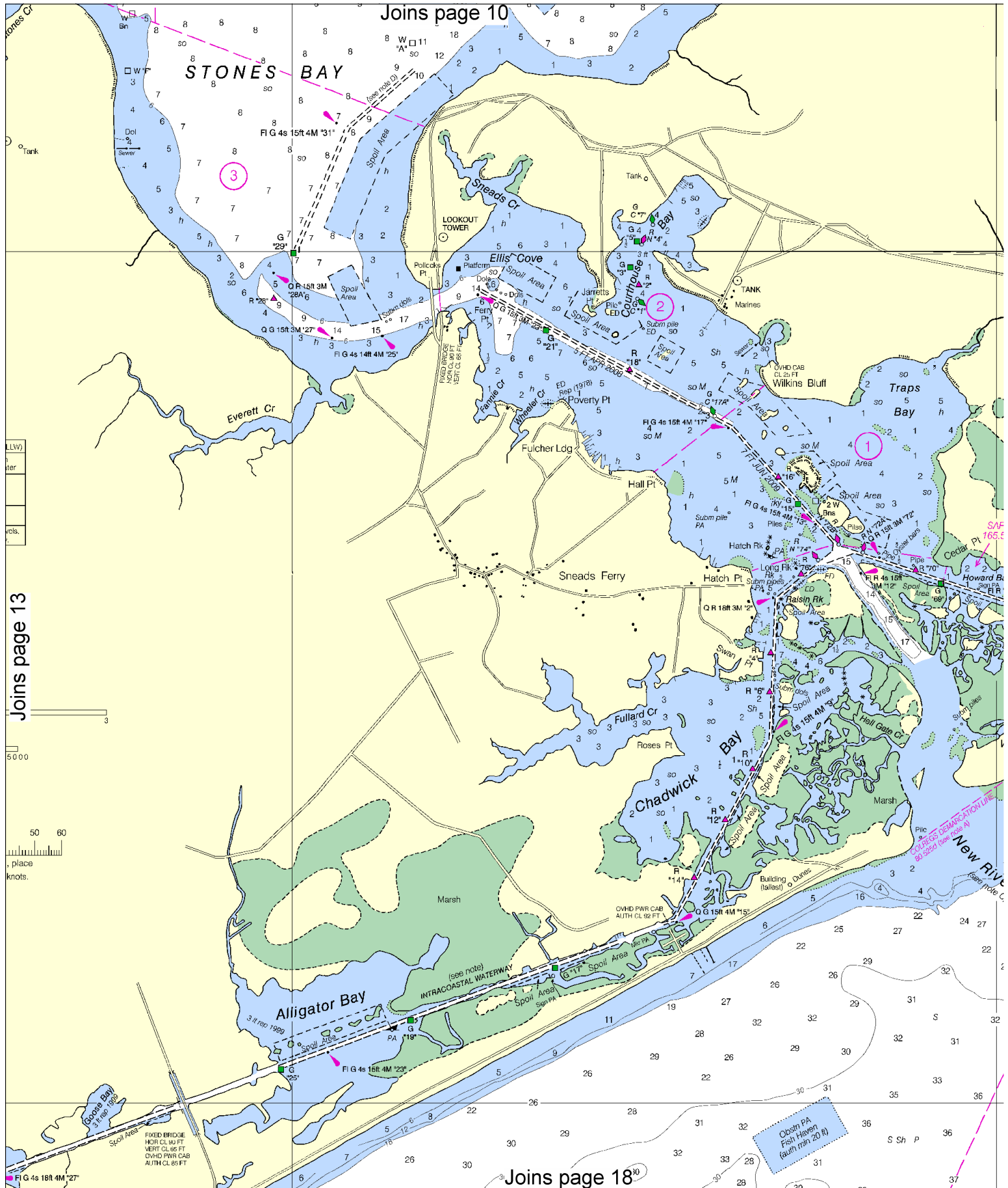


To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.





14



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

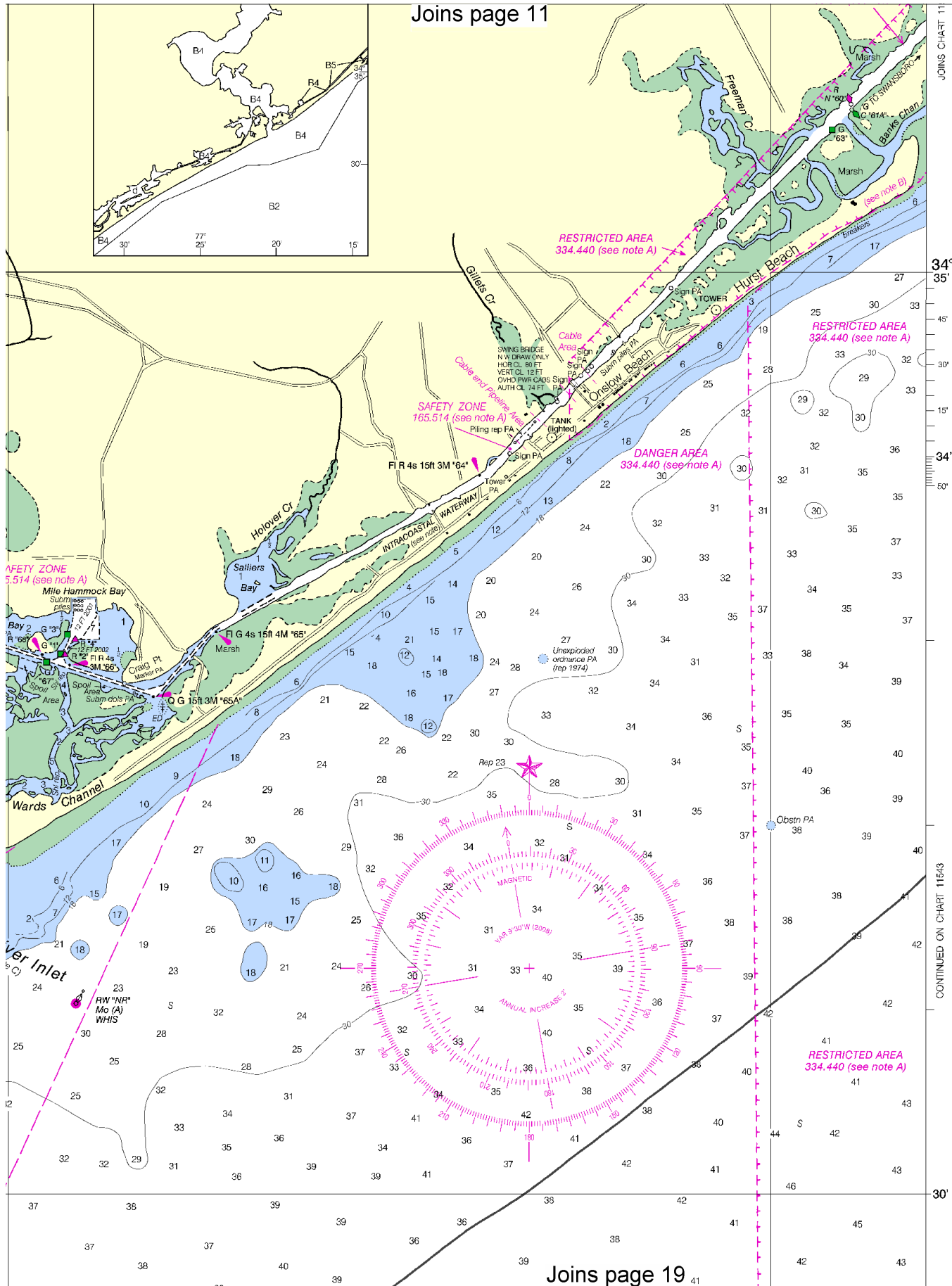
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11

JOINS CHART 11

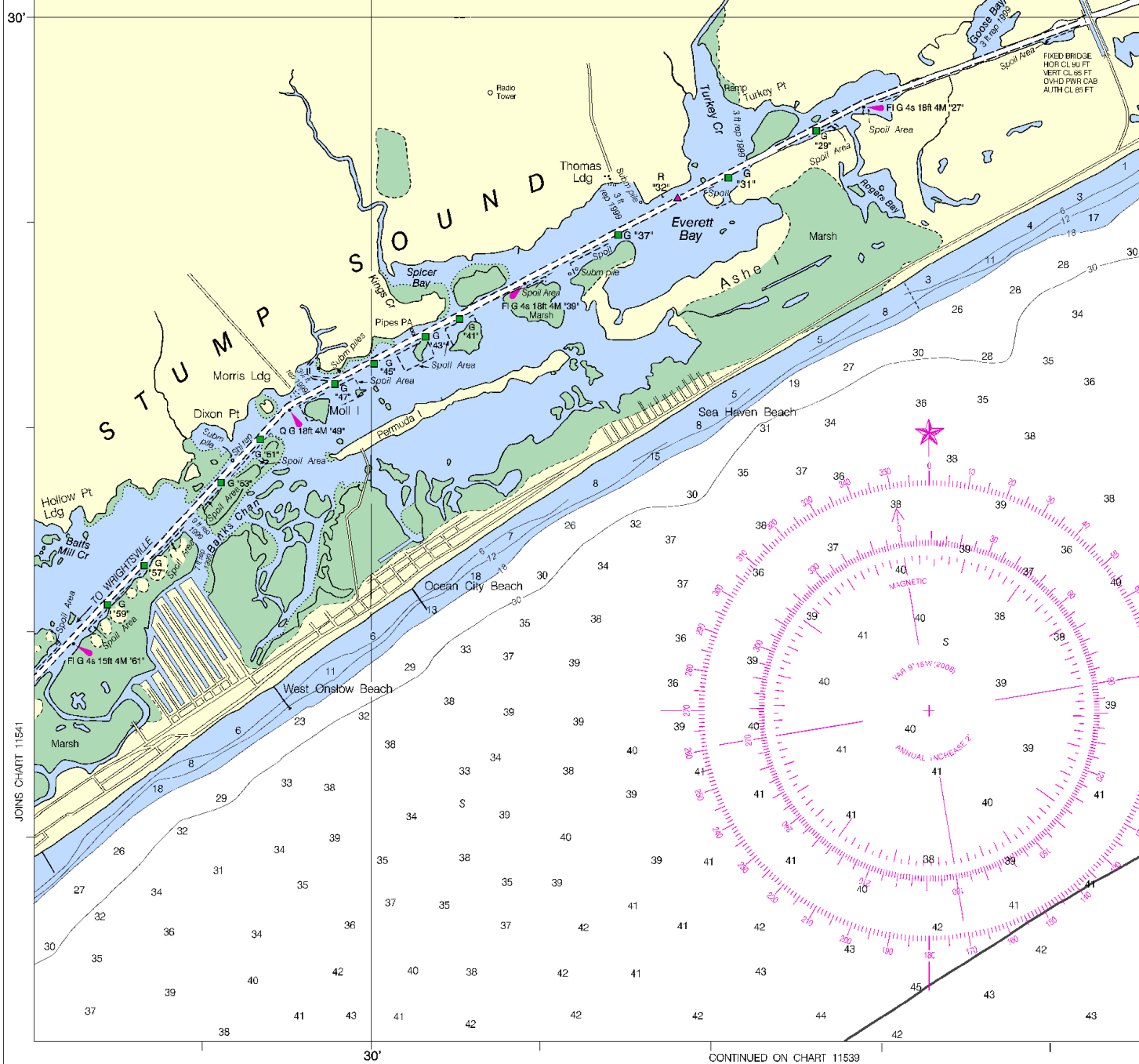
GRIPPER



Joins page 19

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.



17th Ed., Jan. / 08 ■ Corrected through NM Jan. 19/08
Corrected through LNM Jan. 15/08

11542

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

16

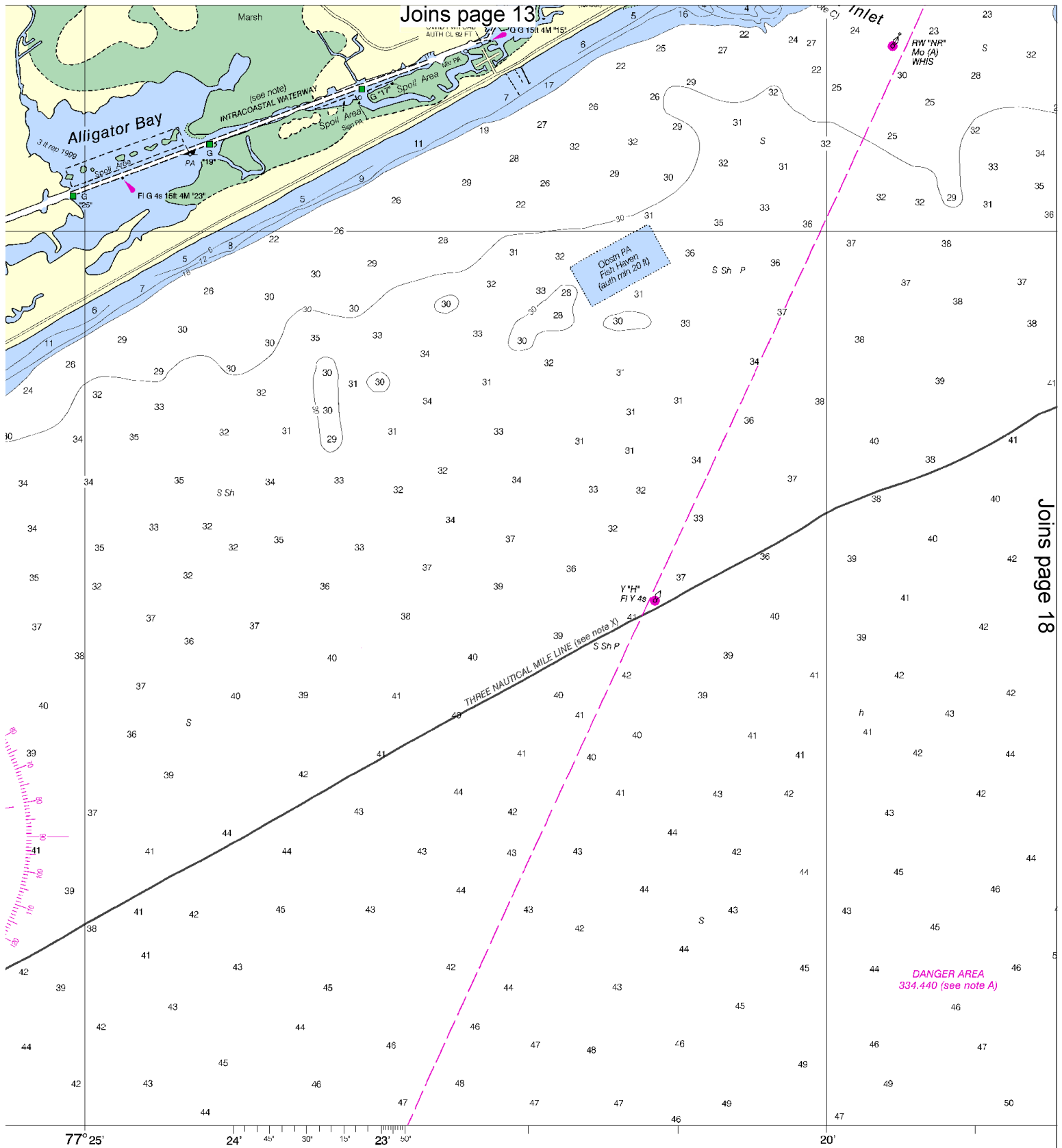


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



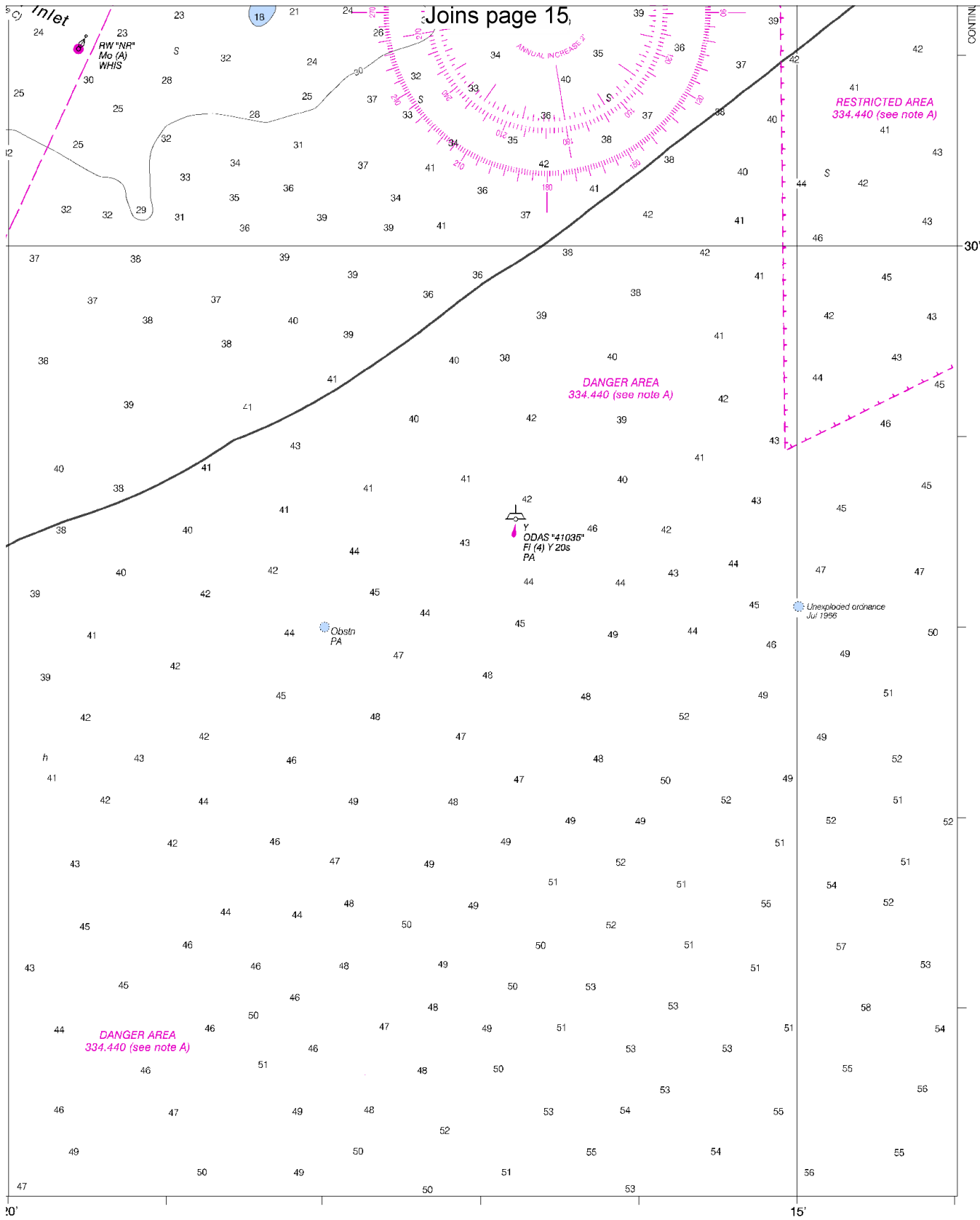


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 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4
FEET	6	12	18	24
METERS	1	2	3	4



ED. NO. 17



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NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11542

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

New River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11542

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Swansboro – 919-354-2719/2462

Coast Guard Wrightsville Beach – 910-256-4224/3469

NC Wildlife Resources Commission – 800-662-7137

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.